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Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1935 (2010), by which the Council requested me to report every 90 days on progress made towards implementing the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The report includes an assessment of progress made against benchmarks set out in annex II to my report to the Council of 16 November 2009 (S/2009/592), as well as the status of the political process and the security and humanitarian situation during the reporting period, from 1 April to 30 June 2011.

II. Political developments

Darfur peace process

2. The African Union-United Nations Joint Mediation Team presented a draft peace agreement to the Government of the Sudan, the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) on 27 April. The draft was based on points of agreement discussed thereto and proposals from the Mediation Team based on previous discussions with the parties on points of divergence, including political appointments, the administrative status of Darfur and security arrangements. The Government and LJM delegations subsequently expressed their support for the draft, with LJM publicly describing it on 30 April as an agreement that provides acceptable solutions to a wide range of disputed issues. JEM sought further negotiations with the Government, which led to agreement on the provisions of the human rights and fundamental freedoms chapter. Negotiations then broke down on 3 May owing to a disagreement over the scope and procedures of the negotiation process.

3. The Mediation Team then sought feedback on the draft text from representatives of Darfuri society at the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference, held in Doha from 27 to 31 May. The organization and conduct of the Conference received significant support from the Government of Qatar and assistance from UNAMID, and brought together approximately 500 participants from the parties to the conflict, civil society groups, political parties, elected officials, refugees and the Darfuri

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diaspora. While the draft text of the agreement was not circulated, stakeholders were presented with the key elements contained in the draft as the basis for their discussions. A meeting of international partners was also convened to assess the progress made thus far.

4. Several challenges associated with the selection and movement of participants were encountered prior to and during the Stakeholders Conference. UNAMID worked with follow-up civil society mechanisms in the three state capitals, which, based on criteria stipulated by the Mediation Team, selected civil society representatives for the Conference. In Nyala the state government insisted that an alternative civil society mechanism comprising National Congress Party supporters be involved in the selection of delegates and detained, on 2 May, a leading member of the civil society follow-up mechanism. Owing to space limitations, seven internally displaced persons were unable to travel from Nyala to Doha on the chartered aircraft, as scheduled on 26 May.

5. Also in connection with the selection of participants, a UNAMID national civil affairs officer was arrested by National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) in Nyala on 27 April. Government authorities informed UNAMID that the staff member was detained in relation to the role he played in the selection of participants for the Stakeholders Conference. UNAMID met with the Government and advocated for the need to respect the status-of-forces agreement, and subsequently obtained access to the staff member, who has a pre-existing heart condition and was found to be in poor health. A request by the mission to allow the staff member to visit a UNAMID hospital was denied by the Services.

6. Once under way, the Stakeholders Conference proceedings comprised plenary sessions, during which participants were presented with the key elements of the draft agreement, and working group sessions, at which the parties presented their positions and participants commented on the agreement. The working group sessions focused on human rights and fundamental freedoms, compensation and returns, power- and wealth-sharing, and the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation. During the sessions, Government and LJM representatives emphasized the benefits of the provisions, in particular in the areas of wealth-sharing and support to returnees, while JEM criticized the draft, stating that it did not sufficiently meet the aspirations of the people of Darfur. Compensation, security, the administrative status of Darfur and accountability for previous human rights violations were among the issues most widely discussed by civil society representatives.

7. At the closing ceremony, on 31 May, participants endorsed a communiqué which provided for the Doha draft document to form the basis for reaching a permanent ceasefire, a comprehensive and inclusive peace settlement, and sustainable peace and stability in Darfur. Moreover, it called upon the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements to make every effort to reach a permanent ceasefire and comprehensive settlement on the basis of that document. In support of these efforts, key international partners are to establish the Darfur Implementation Follow-up Committee, headed by the Government of Qatar. The Committee will act as a group of friends that will support implementation of the agreement.

8. Following the Stakeholders Conference, the Joint Chief Mediator and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Qatar presented the draft document to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, in Addis Ababa on 13 June, to the

Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS), in Cairo on 14 June, and to myself on 20 June. The Chairperson, the Secretary-General of LAS and I congratulated the Mediator and Minister on the outcome of the negotiations and welcomed the draft as the basis upon which to continue working towards comprehensive peace.

9. On 14 June, JEM issued a statement on the Doha talks, questioning the inclusiveness of the Stakeholders Conference, observing that the Conference endorsed debated issues rather than the draft document, but nevertheless asserting its willingness to continue to negotiate. Bilateral talks between the Government and JEM then took place in Doha on 3 and 9 June, but then stalled owing to a disagreement over the scope of the negotiations. SLA-Abdul Wahid and SLA-Minni Minawi did not participate in the Conference, nor did they pronounce themselves on its outcome.

10. In the meantime, UNAMID, in conjunction with the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel, continued to plan for the Darfur-based political process. These arrangements are in accord with a communiqué issued at the conclusion of the 271st meeting of the African Union Peace and Security Council on 8 April that, among other things, requested UNAMID to make all necessary preparations for the political process as a matter of priority and emphasized that the initiative should proceed in a manner concurrent with, and complementary to, the Doha negotiations. UNAMID, the Implementation Panel, and other international partners are currently engaging with the Government to define and establish the enabling environment for the political process. For its part, the Government of the Sudan has reiterated its commitment to suspend the emergency laws in Darfur.

11. On the way forward, the African Union and the United Nations, in consultation with international partners, plan to convene a series of meetings to map out the future framework for the international community's sustained engagement in the Darfur peace process.

The Darfur referendum and the creation of two additional states

12. On 29 March, the Government of the Sudan issued a Presidential Decree providing for the conduct of a referendum on the status of Darfur. The decree was broadly condemned by the armed movements, with SLA-Minni Minawi, JEM and SLA-Mother issuing a joint statement on 2 April in which they, among other things, object to the Decree, vow not to recognize the result and call upon the people of Darfur to strongly oppose it. Similarly, in meetings with UNAMID, members of opposition political parties and internally displaced persons expressed resentment over what they considered to be unilateral action and concern over the viability of its implementation in the prevailing political and security environment.

13. The National Electoral Commission has commenced preparations for the referendum and, on 12 April, formally requested material and technical assistance from UNAMID and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan. UNAMID and the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel have encouraged the Government to build broad-based buy-in among stakeholders before holding the referendum. The issue remained a part of the negotiations between the Government and LJM, and on 26 June, the parties agreed that in the event an agreement is signed the referendum would be held one year after the signing.

14. On 5 May, the Council of Ministers passed legislation on the creation of two additional states in Darfur, a central state with Zalingei as its capital, and a state in the south-east, with a capital in Al Da'ein. The legislation is currently before the National Assembly for its endorsement. Several movements, including SLA-Abdul Wahid, SLA-Minni Minawi, opposition political parties and some sectors of civil society complained in meetings with UNAMID that the creation of two additional states would exacerbate divisions between ethnic groups in Darfur.

Regional developments

15. In recent months relations between the Sudan and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have deteriorated. On 20 June, the Government of the Sudan publicly accused the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of recruiting "Sudanese mercenaries". The Government of the Sudan has also raised concerns over the risk of arms and ammunition flowing from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya into Darfur and reinforced the presence of its armed forces in north-western Darfur.

16. On 5 May, the headquarters of the Chad Sudan Joint Border Patrol Force was transferred from Abéché, Chad, to El Geneina in Western Darfur, in keeping with the terms of the Dakar Agreement. On 23 May, a tripartite summit involving the Governments of the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic was held in Khartoum, the outcome of which was the signing of the Khartoum Declaration, according to which the parties commit to, inter alia, establishing a Triple Joint Force with which to monitor their borders.

Alliances and unification of movements

17. In recent months, several new alliances between armed movements were formed. On 14 May, SLA-Abdul Wahid and SLA-Minni Minawi issued a Declaration of Alliance, in which they announced their agreement to work together on, inter alia, "joint action and [the] coordination of political and military efforts to overthrow the National Congress Government". Similarly, on 8 May, an alliance between SLA-Abdul Wahid and SLA-Juba was announced, and on 20 May, SLA-Abdul Wahid and SLA-Mother announced that they have reunited under the leadership of Abdul Wahid. On 18 May, a breakaway faction of LJM signed an agreement with JEM and on 25 May, the same faction entered into an alliance with SLA-Minni Minawi.

Security situation

18. A temporary lull in fighting between Government and movement forces, which began in late February, ended on 10 April when SAF carried out an aerial attack on a combined SLA-Minni Minawi and JEM force in Muzbat (127 km north of Kutum), Northern Darfur. Additional aerial attacks and clashes between SAF and movement ground forces took place in the same area on 11, 12 and 13 April. On 13 April, a UNAMID patrol encountered a convoy at Turba, slightly west of Muzbat, identifying itself as a joint SLA-Minni Minawi and JEM coalition force. Military activity in the same region was recorded on 17 April when SLA-Abdul Wahid and

JEM convoys were observed by UNAMID further east, near Jebel Eisa (37 km north of Malha) and El Hara (62 km north of Malha), respectively.

19. Throughout this period of increased military activity, UNAMID observed the deployment of SAF attack helicopters at Malha and Kutum, and the deployment of additional troops to Malha, Kutum and Tine. Sudanese Armed Force commanders advised that the build-up of troops and equipment was intended to prevent armed movements from travelling between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Darfur.

20. A UNAMID patrol was informed on 1 May by local residents that on 24 April a SAF aerial attack had taken place in the vicinity of Tangarara village (20 km north of Shangil Tobaya). On 25 April, SAF aircraft reportedly targeted SLA-Abdul Wahid forces around Ruwata, Owsajini and Burgu villages in East Jebel Marra. According to information received from SAF, on 27 April, SAF and SLA-Abdul Wahid ground forces clashed in Gur Lumbung (11 km north-west of Nyala). There were no reported casualties.

21. In Southern Darfur, a convoy comprising approximately 100 SLA-Minni Minawi and JEM vehicles was observed by UNAMID travelling south on the Buram to El Fifi road on 6 April. UNAMID subsequently received unverified reports from an SAF commander of an exchange of fire between SAF and the convoy near El Fifi, 116 km south of Buram, on the border with South Sudan.

22. Also in Southern Darfur, after reportedly detecting movement forces SAF aircraft dropped four bombs at Labado and several bombs near Esheraya village (30 km south of Al Da'ein) on 15 May. One civilian was killed and another was injured in the bombing near Labado. Restrictions imposed by the Government on UNAMID prevented an assessment of the bombing in Esheraya. SAF commanders later advised that movemen' forces believed to be SLA-Minni Minawi had been detected near Muhajeriya, Labado, Sania Fundu, Shaeria, Marla and Yassin. On 16 and 17 May, SAF aircraft carried out attacks near Kuma (60 km north-east of El Fasher) and Sukamair (68 km north of El Fasher). There were no reported casualties. On 18 May, SAF aircraft attacked movement convoys near Baashim village (80 km north-east of Kutum) and Um Rayi and Hashaba villages (72 and 62 km north-east of Kutum, respectively), causing 10 fatalities according to local sources.

23. In a continuation of fighting in areas formerly controlled by SLA-Minni Minawi, on 31 May and 3 June, a group of unidentified armed men clashed with a group of Zaghawa near Abu Zereiga (20 km north-east of Dar el Salam) after the Zaghawa sought to retrieve stolen livestock. A UNAMID verification team established that an unarmed sheikh was killed in the fighting and that there is a strong possibility at least four other civilians were killed. On 17 June, an unidentified armed group suspected to be loyal to SLA-Minni Minawi attacked a Popular Defence Force (PDF) outpost at Old Shangil Tobaya village. The attackers set fire to several houses, temporarily displacing approximately 1,000 civilians and killing 6 soldiers and an undetermined number of civilians. On 18 June, UNAMID evacuated on medical grounds 15 persons, including 13 civilians, from the Shangil Tobaya hospital to El Fasher.

24. Security within Hassa Hissa camp deteriorated on 25 May, after 11 of the camp's residents met with local government officials in Azoom (50 km west of Zalingei) and discussed means of encouraging returns. Upon returning to the camp, the 11 internally displaced persons were detained by a group of youths from the

camp. Following the intervention of UNAMID, eight of the detainees were released on 28 May and the remaining three were released 10 days later. Despite attempts by UNAMID to resolve the situation through talks, clashes broke out on 8 and 9 June, resulting in the death of 11 internally displaced persons. With the assistance of UNAMID, the tension subsequently subsided and at a meeting with camp and youth leaders on 18 June, UNAMID was informed that relations between the detained internally displaced persons and camp leaders had improved.

Intercommunal conflict

25. The incidence of intercommunal fighting remained relatively low during the reporting period, with three clashes recorded. The first of these involved fighting on 16 April between armed groups of Birgit and Rezeigat in Kulaykili (130 km south-east of Nyala), which broke out after a group of armed Rezeigat sought to exact retribution from several Birgit suspected of involvement in banditry. A total of 14 Birgit, including an *umda* (community leader), and 2 Rezeigat were killed. Following the incident, the Wali of Southern Darfur convened a special investigation committee.

26. The second incident involved a clash between armed groups of Taaisha and Rezeigat near Gereida in Southern Darfur on 19 April following allegations of camel theft. A total of eight persons were killed (5 Taaisha and 3 Rezeigat) in the fighting. Community leaders subsequently initiated a reconciliation process, according to which the Rezeigat paid compensation for the theft of the camels. In the third incident, in Southern Darfur on 19 June, clashes between armed groups of Salamat and Habbaniyah near Nadhif (125 km south of Nyala) over cattle theft and border demarcation reportedly resulted in 13 fatalities and the injury of 10 persons.

27. With a view to improving intercommunal relations in the Zalingei area — where fighting between Misseriya and Rezeigat-Nawaiba claimed an estimated 700 lives from March to September 2010 — UNAMID provided substantial support to an inter-tribal conference in Hillabeyda (25 km east of Zalingei) on 10 May. Assistance took the form of security, transportation and the provision of technical advice. Participants representing various groups, including the native administration, civil society, *aughada* (Arab tribal militia leaders) and local government officials, took part in the conference. Several recommendations for enhancing security and intercommunal relations were made, and a follow-up mechanism was formed to implement them and organize similar conferences in other parts of the region.

Restrictions of movement

28. UNAMID carried out 23,999 patrols from 1 April to 30 June, during which the mission's movements by land were restricted on 68 occasions. Of these, 65 restrictions were imposed by SAF or NISS and 3 by armed movements. On the vast majority of occasions Government military or intelligence services restricted UNAMID patrols, the patrol was either in or seeking to enter an area where the presence of movement forces was suspected by the Government. While UNAMID carried out 5,771 flights from 1 April to 30 June, SAF and other Government officials refused 60 flight clearance requests. Most of the restrictions were imposed

on flights attempting to access or overfly East Jebel Marra or areas of military activity.

Security and safety

29. The number of attacks on UNAMID peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel remained low, owing in part to the maintenance of a robust posture by UNAMID military and police personnel.

30. In the first of two armed attacks on UNAMID peacekeepers, on 5 April, unidentified armed men ambushed a patrol returning from Fato Borno (17 km south-west of Kutum) to Kutum. During the attack one assailant was shot dead and another was injured, and a UNAMID vehicle carrying two police advisers and one language assistant was carjacked. Two of the staff members, who suffered moderate injuries, were subsequently released, while the body of the third, a police adviser, was found nearby in the abandoned vehicle. In the second incident, an unidentified assailant fired at a UNAMID patrol that was escorting a World Food Programme (WFP) convoy at Hotwashi (30 km south-west of El Fasher) on 18 April, hitting one of the vehicles. There were no injuries.

31. On 6 May, a UNAMID national language assistant was arrested by NISS in El Fasher and subsequently transferred to Khartoum. According to Government officials, the staff member was detained in connection with inciting internally displaced persons at Abu Shouk camp to participate in anti-Government demonstrations. UNAMID was granted access to the staff member on 27 June.

32. Following intensive efforts by the Government of the Sudan and WFP, three crew members contracted by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service abducted at Um Shalaya in Western Darfur on 13 January were released on 6 June.

33. The number of carjacking incidents involving UNAMID or humanitarian agency vehicles decreased from 10 in the period 1 January to 31 March to 5 in the last three months. In addition to the UNAMID vehicle that was taken and then abandoned during the aforementioned attack on 5 April, one UNAMID vehicle was carjacked at Deriege camp in Nyala on 1 June by 15 armed men and one in Nyala on 11 June by 3 armed men. A UNAMID peacekeeper travelling in the passenger seat suffered minor injuries during the 11 June incident.

III. Humanitarian situation

34. While some progress was made in terms of improving humanitarian access, ongoing clashes between Government and movement forces continued to adversely affect the humanitarian situation. According to figures agreed to by the Government and the humanitarian country team, between 60,000 and 70,000 persons have been displaced by fighting from Shangil Tobaya and East Jebel Marra since the beginning of 2011. In addition, citing the presence of armed movements, humanitarian agencies were prohibited by Southern Darfur state government authorities from travelling further than 15 km from Nyala from 15 May to 15 June.

35. On 11 April, NISS entered Kalma camp and arrested a resident who is also a staff member of an international non-governmental organization. In retaliation, on

13 April, internally displaced youths abducted 11 national aid workers in the camp. Following an intervention by UNAMID and United Nations agencies, the youths released the aid workers 24 hours later. Humanitarian access to Kalma was then partially restricted by Government authorities for two months, with international aid workers allowed to enter the camp on a few occasions only. In addition, medical supplies and fuel for water pumps was allowed into the camp on a case-by-case basis only. National non-governmental organizations staff were able to continue to work in clinics and provide water to camp residents, and the restrictions have since been lifted.

36. With a view to improving humanitarian access, on 1 May, UNAMID and humanitarian agencies launched Operation Spring Basket, an initiative designed to enhance access and deliver aid to parts of Darfur that have been inaccessible for several months. The operation, which aims to reach approximately 400,000 beneficiaries, involves UNAMID and aid workers conducting needs assessments and delivering aid. During the operation, humanitarian supplies were delivered to Ein Siro, Kutum, Killing, Kuma Garadayat, Golo, Kaguro, Tina, El Hara and Sarong. The mission to Sarong, a town in SLA-Abdul Wahid-controlled territory, was the first by a humanitarian agency since 2009.

37. In addition, to improve access and the provision of assistance to East Jebel Marra, UNAMID and the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan, in consultation with SLA-Abdul Wahid and the Government, agreed to establish a new UNAMID team site in Feina, in Southern Darfur.

38. As to health care, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the state ministries of health carried out region-wide polio and measles vaccination campaigns. The campaigns involved administering vaccinations to communities in remote rural areas, as well as "mop-up campaigns" in areas where measles outbreaks have previously taken place.

39. With regard to improving access to water, on 26 April, UNAMID launched a water resources initiative that involves distributing high-capacity rolling water containers to returnees. The containers enable mostly women and children to easily transport large amounts of water from wells to their homes, thereby lowering their exposure to harassment and violence by reducing the number of times they must leave their camp or village to collect water. Distribution of 3,000 containers throughout Darfur is planned.

40. The Darfur International Conference: Water for Sustainable Peace took place in Khartoum on 27 and 28 June. Participants sought to create a new integrated framework for water management in Darfur in order to ensure the proper management of water resources. Conference organizers aimed to raise funds for 65 projects designed to develop an equitable and sustainable water service system. Approximately 500 participants representing, among others, the Government of the Sudan, UNAMID, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, donors and other international actors attended. Donors pledged a total of $500 million for water projects at the Conference.

IV. Rule of law, governance and human rights

41. In keeping with the trend of the last 12 months, UNAMID documented during the last 3 months 97 incidents of human rights violations involving 274 victims. With a view to improving human rights protections, the mission continued to raise human rights concerns with Government authorities and to build the capacity of security institutions. Courses were held for 202 Government police, NISS officers and rural court judges, who received training in basic human rights concepts and arrest and detention procedures.

42. The number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence recorded by UNAMID decreased slightly to 17 incidents involving 26 victims, down from 29 incidents involving 54 victims in the first quarter of 2011. Several workshops were convened to enhance the capacity of Government institutions to prevent and respond to these types of incidents. In one such example, UNAMID conducted a workshop in El Fasher on 2 April for 17 women legislators on their role in fulfilling states' obligations to prevent sexual and gender-based violence. In others, training in gender issues was provided to 39 Central Reserve Police in Zalengei on 1 and 2 May, and to prosecutors in El Geneina on 3 and 4 May.

43. In addition, UNAMID continued to monitor trials for their conformity to international human rights principles. In one case, two persons were found guilty in Nyala and sentenced on 2 May to 10 years imprisonment for their involvement in the theft of two World Vision vehicles from Ed al Fursan on 21 February. The court also sentenced a boy 16 years of age to six years in juvenile reformatory for his role in the kidnapping on 4 November 2010 of three aviation staff contracted by WFP.

44. In line with the memorandum of understanding exchanged between the Government and UNAMID, three Prison Development Committees were inaugurated in El Geneina and Zalingei in April and one in Nyala in May. The Committees will serve as forums for finding solutions to challenges affecting prisons and for facilitating prison reforms.

45. UNAMID continued to work with Government authorities to build the capacity of corrections officers and improve conditions for prisoners. In this connection, UNAMID held a course on "basic prison duties and human rights approach to prison management" for Northern and Southern Darfur prison staff from 10 to 14 April and 15 to 19 May, respectively. Moreover, projects have been undertaken to enhance the livelihood prospects and conditions of prisoners. UNAMID, in collaboration with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, provided vocational training in manufacturing soil stabilized blocks to 60 prisoners in Southern Darfur. Blocks produced by the trainees will be used in prison construction projects. On 27 April, a water supply and sanitation project financed by quick-impact project funds was completed at a prison in El Geneina. In addition, on 30 and 31 March, UNAMID, in collaboration with WHO, UNDP and the Ministry of Health, organized a medical camp that benefited 1,000 prisoners, their families and members of the local community in El Fasher.

Child protection

46. Efforts to assist children formerly involved in armed conflict were continued. JEM-Peace Wing took part in a Government-sponsored demobilization exercise in

El Geneina from 17 to 29 April. During the exercise, a list of 65 children formerly associated with armed forces was handed over to the North Sudan Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Commission for registration and processing.

47. Since the beginning of 2011, UNAMID has held 28 training sessions on child protection that have benefited some 934 mission personnel, including 128 civilians, 580 United Nations police officers and 226 peacekeepers. In addition, in April UNAMID organized a four-day training-of-trainers session with Save the Children Sweden, which benefited 47 military, United Nations police and United Nations military observers officers. The programme was extended to national actors, leading to the conduct of 13 training sessions for 477 local partners. Those benefiting included 34 Government police officers, 255 community policing volunteers in internally displaced person camps, 29 community leaders, 57 members of child protection committees in internally displaced person camps, 82 members of civil society groups and 20 children in conflict with the law.

V. Protection of civilians

48. UNAMID undertook several initiatives during the last three months to improve the protection of civilians and the safety and security of aid workers and their assets.

49. UNAMID military and police personnel enhanced presence and protection activities throughout Darfur by increasing the number of patrols per day from an average of 130 to 160. This included an increase in the number of medium- and long-range patrols to communities in rural areas, including Jebel Marra, Jebel Moon (north of El Geneina) and the Southern Darfur-South Sudan border. The completion of logistics arrangements enabled the deployment of civilian staff to UNAMID team sites in Shangil Tobaya and Khor Abeche, thereby enabling the improved coordination of mission activities with humanitarian actors.

50. Within the framework of the UNAMID protection of civilians strategy, early warning and early response mechanisms were strengthened by issuing weekly analytical reports on the protection of civilians for UNAMID senior managers. In addition, improvements were made in the coordination of the activities of humanitarian actors with UNAMID military and police personnel through the establishment of weekly civil-military coordination meetings.

51. In connection with the protection of returnees, the joint verification mechanism continued to assess the voluntariness and appropriateness of returns in Darfur. Since the beginning of 2011, voluntary returns have been occurring at a rate of approximately 1,500 persons per week. The majority of returnees are travelling from camps in Southern Darfur to rural areas in Western Darfur.

VI. Deployment and operations of the mission

52. As of 30 June, the number of UNAMID civilian personnel stood at 4,466, of whom 1,145 are international staff, 2,835 are national staff and 486 are United Nations Volunteers. This represents 81 per cent of the approved strength of 5,516. The mission continues to face difficulties in recruiting and retaining suitably qualified staff owing to the harsh living conditions and unpredictable security situation in Darfur. With regard to the deployment of additional international staff,

36 staff members arrived in the mission area, 32 were separated and 1 candidate declined an offer of appointment with the mission.

53. As of 30 June, the strength of UNAMID military personnel stood at 18,014, representing 92 per cent of the authorized strength of 19,555. This figure includes 17,451 troops, 302 staff officers, 61 liaison officers and 195 military observers. The Ethiopian multirole logistics unit, Rwandan medium rotary-wing utility aviation unit and Nigerian Sector reconnaissance and reserve companies are expected to deploy later in the year, while an incoming Senegalese battalion is expected to reach full strength by October 2011. Shortfalls remain for two medium rotary-wing utility aviation units and a fixed-wing air reconnaissance unit.

54. The readiness and self-sustainment capabilities of military contingents improved marginally over the last three months. At present, 5 of 17 infantry battalions and 4 of 16 formed police units have significant equipment shortfalls and serviceability rates below the mandated limit of 90 per cent.

55. The strength of UNAMID police stood at 2,751 personnel (80 per cent men and 20 per cent women), representing 73 per cent of the authorized strength of 3,772. The formed police unit personnel strength stood at 2,233, or 83 per cent of the authorized strength of 2,660.

56. UNAMID military personnel conducted a total of 12,325 patrols, including 5,589 routine patrols, 999 short-range patrols, 643 long-range patrols, 2,538 night patrols, 623 humanitarian escorts and 1,933 logistics and administrative patrols, covering a total of 7,129 villages and internally displaced person camps. UNAMID police conducted a total of 11,674 patrols. Of these, 6,918 were conducted within camps and with groups of mainly women and children leaving villages and camps to collect firewood and grass, 2,846 were conducted in and around villages and markets, and 1,910 were medium- and long-range patrols.

57. In keeping with the agreement reached at the tenth tripartite coordination mechanism meeting, the Government issued 1,103 new entry visas to UNAMID personnel from April to June. As of 26 June, 1,070 applications for visas were pending. Of these, 775 are for police officers, 96 are for military staff officers and observers, and 199 are for civilian personnel, including consultants and visitors. Although the number of pending applications for entry visas has remained high, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been expeditiously renewing a large number of visas for UNAMID staff whose employment contracts and therefore residence visas expired on 30 June, the end of the 2010/11 financial year. The Government has committed to clearing the backlog of pending entry visa applications shortly thereafter.

58. Progress was made in implementing a bridging solution for UNAMID radio broadcasts. On 26 June, UNAMID signed a memorandum of understanding with the National Public Radio Corporation, according to which the mission will commence broadcasts on Al Salaam and Darfur state radio stations from 1 July.

59. The development and improvement of UNAMID team sites is progressing. Despite logistical challenges, the enhancement of 12 of 30 team sites has been completed. The remaining 18 sites are at various phases of completion and are due to be finished by 31 July 2011. Work on seven more sites is scheduled to be completed by 31 December 2011. The construction of mission subsistence allowance standard accommodation for 1,526 international staff has been completed. This

development has significantly improved the living conditions, security and morale of UNAMID staff in Darfur.

60. Since the last report, 11 additional water boreholes have been drilled, bringing the total number of completed wells to 35. These boreholes are shared with local communities to improve their access to water. With regard to previously reported plans to contract an international company to drill 25 boreholes, difficulties acquiring visas and mobilizing drilling equipment have led to the cancellation of the contract.

61. The construction of community police centres continued. Of the 70 centres planned for construction, 13 have been completed and 3 are near completion.

62. A total of 30 additional quick-impact projects have been completed in the last three months. A total of 288 projects are 65 per cent complete and 65 new projects were approved for implementation. Insecurity and the low capacity of local implementing partners have limited progress in several projects.

63. UNAMID continued to reduce the threat posed by unexploded ordnance throughout Darfur. The mission located and destroyed over 314 ordnance items, and delivered risk awareness training to approximately 33,000 civilians. A total of 645 km of road were assessed as safe for use. Visual and subsurface risk assessments were conducted over a total area of 72,629 m^2.

64. With regard to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission demobilized 371 ex-combatants (including 21 females) from SLA-Mother Wing, SLA-Free Will, JEM-Peace Wing and the Popular Forces Movement for Rights and Democracy. The Commission also oversaw the discharge of 1,173 personnel from SAF and PDF in Southern and Western Darfur. UNAMID supported the activities by providing technical advice, logistical support, personnel and equipment for HIV/AIDS screening.

VII. Progress against mission benchmarks

65. As mentioned in the introduction, pursuant to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1935 (2010), the present report includes an assessment of progress against benchmarks set out in annex II to the report of the Secretary-General of 16 November 2009 (S/2009/592).

66. Some progress has been made towards the first benchmark, the achievement of a comprehensive political solution to the conflict. Divergence between the Government and LJM in the Doha negotiations was reduced and points of agreement were consolidated in a draft text. A selection of representatives of Darfuri society endorsed the text at the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference as the basis of comprehensive and inclusive peace for Darfur. The Government and JEM have been engaged in talks, although they were mainly limited to the human rights, power-sharing and security arrangement portfolios. Full achievement of the benchmark remains distant, as several movements, including SLA-Abdul Wahid and SLA-Minni Minawi, remain outside the peace process and have stated their intention of pursuing a change in Government.

67. The second benchmark refers to the restoration of a stable and secure environment throughout Darfur. Intermittent clashes between SAF and movement forces limited progress against this benchmark. However, UNAMID military and police components increased the number of long- and medium-range patrols to new locations, improving the mission's presence and contributing to security in remote areas. Resource-related clashes accounted for 23 deaths, which represents an increase compared to 12 deaths during the previous period.

68. The third benchmark refers to enhancement of the rule of law, governance and human rights protections. Overall, progress in this area was modest. Parties to the conflict continued to fall short of their obligations under international human rights law to protect civilians caught in the fighting. The number of recorded human rights violations and abuses remained similar to those of previous reporting periods. On a positive note, UNAMID documented a decrease in the number of arbitrary detention cases and continued to work with national authorities to consolidate these gains. In addition, the mission continued to work with armed movements to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and to provide technical advice to members of the judiciary.

69. The fourth benchmark refers to stabilizing the humanitarian situation and facilitating humanitarian access. Some progress was made in this area through Operation Spring Basket (as reported in para. 36 above), during which UNAMID and humanitarian agencies conducted missions to assess needs and deliver aid to communities in previously inaccessible areas. In addition, UNAMID increased the number of medium- and long-range patrols and patrols to return sites.

VIII. Financial aspects

70. The General Assembly, by its resolution 65/305, appropriated the amount of $1,689.3 million for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Operation beyond 31 July 2011, the cost of maintaining UNAMID would be limited to the amount approved by the Assembly for the 2011/12 financial period.

71. As of 7 July 2011, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNAMID amounted to $180.2 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $1,547.1 million.

72. Reimbursement to contributing Governments for troop and formed police costs, and for contingent-owned equipment costs has been made for the period up to 31 May 2011 and 31 March 2011, respectively, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

IX. Observations and recommendations

73. The Darfur peace process has reached a critical juncture. Negotiations between the Government and LJM appear to be nearing a conclusion. However, with SLA-Abdul Wahid and SLA-Minni Minawi continuing to pursue their objectives through military means, and negotiations between the Government and JEM seemingly stalled, the outcome of the negotiations will not constitute a comprehensive settlement to the conflict. The All Darfur Stakeholders Conference discussions and

the draft agreement based mostly on the outcome of the negotiations between the Government and LJM represent a step forward and, as endorsed by the Conference, the basis for advancing the peace process. In light of these developments a new road map that lays out the next steps in the Darfur peace process is being prepared.

74. With regard to the main elements of a new road map, a meaningful settlement to the Darfur conflict continues to require broad-based buy-in from all parties to and those affected by the conflict. In this connection, I urge the international community to be united in their messages to the Government, SLA-Minni Minawi, SLA-Abdul Wahid and JEM to cease hostilities and enter into negotiations without preconditions.

75. The Darfur peace process could also benefit from a credible Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultations process that builds popular support for, and local ownership of, the peace process, and enhances the outcomes of the Doha negotiations. In this connection, I encourage the international community to support such a process in the new road map. In this regard, I welcome the preparations undertaken by UNAMID and the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel towards holding the Darfur political process. The establishment of an enabling environment for the process remains paramount and I urge the Government, as a first and critically important confidence-building measure, to now deliver on its commitment to lift the emergency laws in Darfur.

76. In the coming months, UNAMID, the African Union, the United Nations and the broader international community must be poised to assist the Government of the Sudan to address the various causes of instability in the country in a holistic manner. It will be critical that armed offensives are put aside and political dialogue pursued. The forthcoming constitutional review offers an opportunity for political parties and interest groups to come together to agree on a new dispensation that addresses the centre-periphery issues that underlie conflict in the Sudan. In this context, it will be important for a road map for the Darfur political process to be complementary to broader strategies for stability in the Sudan. In this connection, I am pleased to note that the African Union and the United Nations have begun initial consultations on the next steps in the Darfur peace process.

77. The sporadic fighting that took place between Government and movement forces during the last three months caused instability in affected areas, as well as protection and humanitarian needs among communities. In addition, the military activity and associated restrictions limited the ability of UNAMID and humanitarian agencies to access populations in need of assistance. In light of these concerns, I once again reiterate to the belligerent parties that there is no military solution to the Darfur conflict. The continued pursuit of their political objectives by military means merely prolongs the suffering of the people of Darfur and delays the arrival of peace. In this connection, I call upon the Government and those movements that have yet to do so to cease hostilities immediately and join the peace process without delay.

78. I am encouraged by the reports of voluntary returns of internally displaced persons to their towns and villages of origin. I commend UNAMID and the humanitarian community for their focus on providing protection and assistance to these returnees, in addition to the protection and assistance they already provide to internally displaced persons and resident communities. Moreover, I commend UNAMID, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF, WHO

and the other agencies involved in Operation Spring Basket for their efforts to improve humanitarian access to East Jebel Marra and other areas where access was previously limited. During the operation, humanitarian organizations carried out needs assessments and delivered aid to 12 locations, including five in East Jebel Marra where access was previously consistently denied for several months. I note that the operation paved the way for these areas to be reachable again in future visits and I urge UNAMID and the humanitarian community to take steps to ensure that the support provided to these areas is sustained.

79. I note with concern that restrictions on the movement of UNAMID and humanitarian organizations continue to be imposed. While the vast majority of the restrictions were imposed by Government agencies in areas where the presence of movement forces was known or suspected, the mission reserves the right to assess the security of its patrols and, after having ascertained that the risk is acceptable, to proceed in accordance with its mandate. Government security agencies may advise UNAMID that they have concerns about security, but they may not prevent UNAMID from proceeding. I once again call upon the Government and the movements to cease imposing restrictions on UNAMID and humanitarian organizations.

80. The coming year offers significant opportunities for the Government and the people of the Sudan to look to the future to settle conflicts that undermine their security and prosperity. The Government and the people will also face significant challenges resulting from the changes under way in the Sudan. In Darfur, UNAMID has made substantial strides in implementing its protection of civilians mandate and I believe it has a significant role to play, together with the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel, in supporting grass-roots-based peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives. In my next report I intend to update the Security Council on the road map for peace in Darfur. It is for these reasons that I recommend that the Council consider an extension by one year of the mandate of UNAMID. During this period, I would review with the African Union the resources authorized for UNAMID with a view to ensuring their most efficient and effective use.

81. Turning to safety of UNAMID and humanitarian personnel in Darfur, while I am encouraged by the relatively low number of attacks recorded during the reporting period — which is attributable in part to the maintenance of a robust posture by UNAMID military and police personnel — I condemn in the strongest terms those responsible for the attack on the UNAMID patrol that led to the tragic loss of life of a UNAMID police adviser. Such attacks are reprehensible and a violation of international law. I offer my sincere condolences to the family, friends and fellow service members of the police adviser, and I call upon the Government to bring the perpetrators of the cowardly attack to justice.

82. I am relieved and grateful for the release of the three aviation staff members contracted to the United Nations Humanitarian Aviation Services who were abducted in Um Shalaya, Western Darfur, on 13 January 2011. I call upon the Government to bring those responsible to justice and to take steps to end the practice of kidnapping those working to help alleviate the suffering of the people of Darfur.

83. I am also deeply concerned about the detention without charge or trial of two UNAMID national staff members by NISS. All UNAMID staff members are entitled to immunity from arrest or prosecution when carrying out duties that are in line with

the mission mandate. The detention of the staff members without charge constitutes a serious violation of the status-of-forces agreement. I insist that the Government release the staff members immediately and present any evidence of wrongdoing it may have against them to my Joint Special Representative, in accordance with proper procedures.

84. In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Joint Chief Mediator, Mr. Djibril Yipene Bassolé, and his team for their outstanding service and their substantial contribution to the Darfur peace process. I would also like to express my appreciation to the Government of Qatar for the support it has provided to the negotiations. I would like to thank the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative, Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, for his leadership of the mission, as well as the women and men of UNAMID for their tireless efforts in what are often arduous and challenging circumstances. I would also like to thank the many dedicated humanitarian personnel who work to sustain and improve the lives of Darfuris affected by conflict.

United Nations A/65/899–S/2011/423

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

Letter dated 8 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions received from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the continuing violations of the ceasefire regime by the Azerbaijani armed forces on the line of contact between Azerbaijan and the Nagorno Karabakh Republic, recorded for the month of June 2011 (see annex).

These provocative actions contradict the spirit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group negotiation process, all previous statements made by the presidents of the countries co-chairing the OSCE Minsk Group, France, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as well as basic international documents, such as the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act.

The Azerbaijani Government and President Ilham Aliyev himself have been developing and implementing a large-scale propaganda campaign, disseminating racial hatred and prejudice against Armenians, as well as the ongoing violations of the ceasefire agreement of May 1994. Such behaviour by the Azerbaijani authorities is creating a serious threat to regional peace and stability.

War propaganda by Azerbaijan and calls for a military solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh issue have been explicitly voiced lately at various levels, including at the highest level. The fact of the president of the country boasting about its enormous military budget and capacity is nothing but an immoral show of that country's war-mongering appetite: something totally unacceptable in the family of

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United Nations, and worthy only of condemnation in the strongest possible terms. Neither the use of force nor the threat of use of force can be tolerated.

These malignant actions of Azerbaijani authorities are obvious violations of Azerbaijan's obligations under international instruments, including main provisions of United Nations, OSCE and Council of Europe basic documents prohibiting war propaganda and aggression.

Azerbaijan disseminates anti-Armenian propaganda through all possible means. The civil society is largely executing the President's political orders and commands by directly engaging in anti-Armenian propaganda, while the Azerbaijani Government distributes special grants for so-called "dissemination of truth about Azerbaijan" and other related activities. The President of Azerbaijan also actively uses certain "non-academic" academic circles, which have launched systematic work on the distortion and re-writing of historic facts.

Moreover, Azerbaijan's propaganda nowadays is directed not only at Nagorno Karabakh, but also at the Republic of Armenia. Azerbaijan's falsification of the history and historic facts has encompassed vast areas of Armenia's history.

Azerbaijan's anti-Armenian policy also manifests itself in the form of vandalism against Armenian cultural and historic heritage in the lands that were historically populated by Armenians. The most recent horrific case was the barbaric destruction of the famous medieval cemetery of the ancient Armenian town of Jugha (Julfa) in the present day Autonomous Republic of Nakhijevan. In 2005, the Azerbaijani soldiers, at the direct command of the Government in Baku and in blatant violation of internationally assumed obligations, demolished the medieval cemetery of Jugha (Julfa). Thousands of Armenian medieval unique cross-stones (khachkars) were demolished by the Azerbaijani army in a deliberate attempt to erase Armenian traces and memories from this Armenian historic site.

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance has underlined that all the political parties in Azerbaijan must take a firm stance against all forms of racism, discrimination and xenophobia and convey a clear political message in favour of diversity and pluralism; they must also avoid addressing issues of relevance to the Armenians in a negative light (see document CRI(2011)19: ECRI REPORT ON AZERBAIJAN (fourth monitoring cycle), adopted on 23 March 2011, and published on 31 May 2011).

In the meantime, additional concerns are raised by the fact that the Azerbaijani leadership has made it clear that it is not going to change its above-mentioned approaches; on the contrary, the anti-Armenian propaganda is becoming more and more an essential part of Azerbaijan's foreign policy, as has been lately evidenced by the President's statements during the Armed Forces Day parade on 26 June 2011, and at the World Azerbaijani Congress, on 5 July 2011.

Armenia is committed to continuing the negotiations on the Nagorno-Karabakh issue under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group, which remains an effective and the only internationally mandated format to carry on the mediation efforts. We believe that it is high time for Azerbaijan to realize that it should stop obstructing the work of the mediators, and instead of circulating groundless and offensive letters and/or data, it should concentrate on the ongoing negotiation process.

However, we have also come to the conclusion that Azerbaijan and the majority of its leadership, in their blind hatred for anything Armenian, are unable to, or cannot, see the only and realistic way forward: peaceful negotiations and a political solution based on non-use of force, self-determination and territorial integrity, putting the human rights of the people of Nagorno Karabakh as the top priority. Otherwise, we will have an unending flow of senile, absurd and ludicrous letters that go against any kind of human logic and recorded history or facts, the dissemination of which has become a common practice of Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 8 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 June 2011 to 1 July 2011

			Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
No.	*Direction*	*Date/time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
1.	Barekamavan	01.06.11 17.50	AK	5
2.	Barekamavan	01.06.11 17.50	AK	5
3.	Agarak	01.06.11 22.20	AK	3
4.	Bardzruni	02.06.11 23.05	AK	7
5.	Bardzruni	02.06.11 23.05	AK	5
6.	Laligyukh	03.06.11 21.55	SVD	3
7.	Barekamavan	04.06.11 00.05	PK	2
8.	Vahan	04.06.11 07.10	Sniper weapon 12.7 mm	10
9.	Aygepar	04.06.11 23.00	AK	2
10.	Chinari	05.06.11 17.00	Sniper weapon 12.7 mm	1
11.	Vazashen	05.06.11 08.50	AK	2
12.	Jil	06.06.11 18.55	PK	200
13.	Jil	06.06.11 18.55	AK	300
14.	Berdavan	06.06.11 23.50	AK	17
15.	Berdavan	07.06.11 00.55	AK	65
16.	Chinari	07.06.11 16.00	SVD	15
17.	Movses	07.06.11 19.45	AK	3

			Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
No	*Direction*	*Date/time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
18.	Berdavan	07.06.11 22.30	SVD	4
19.	Mehrab	09.06.11 00.30	AK	15
20.	Movses	08.06.11 20.55	AK	5
21.	Movses	08.06.11 20.55	AK	6
22.	Movses	08.06.11 21.30	AK	4
23.	Movses	08.06.11 21.30	AK	4
24.	N. Karmirakhbyur	08.06.11 14.45	AK	37
25.	N. Karmirakhbyur	08.06.11 14.45	PK	63
26.	Voskevan	08.06.11 14.05	AK	4
27.	N. Karmirakhbyur	09.06.11 08.55	AK	15
28.	Aygepar	09.06.11 11.50	AK	12
29.	Aygepar	09.06.11 11.50	AK	20
30.	Voskepar	09.06.11 20.30	SVD	5
31.	Voskepar	09.06.11 20.30	PK	20
32.	Sevakavan	09.06.11 22.00	SVD	4
33.	Sevakavan	09.06.11 22.00	PK	10
34.	Berqaber	10.06.11 21.30	AK	2
35.	Vazashen	11.06.11 12.30	SVD	1
36.	Vazashen	11.06.11 19.40	AK	15
37.	Voskevan	13.06.11 02.40	AK	4

			Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
No.	*Direction*	*Date/time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
38.	Eraskhavan	13.06.11 00.25	AK	4
39.	Agarak	12.06.11 15.25	AK	5
40.	Voskevan	14.06.11 15.15	AK	3
41.	Vazashen	15.06.11 10.50	AK	5
42.	Bardzruni	15.06.11 15.00	SVD	10
43.	Bardzruni	15.06.11 15.00	AK	5
44.	Bardzruni	15.06.11 16.45	SVD	2
45.	Bardzruni	15.06.11 16.45	AK	3
46.	Bardzruni	16.06.11 00.30	AK	15
47.	Bardzruni	16.06.11 00.35	AK	20
48.	Agarak	15.06.11 22.20	AK	2
49.	Agarak	16.06.11 01.50	SVD	4
50.	Agarak	16.06.11 01.50	AK	30
51.	Berqaber	16.06.11 14.20	SVD	5
52.	Berqaber	16.06.11 14.20	RPK	6
53.	Bardzruni	16.06.11 09.30	SVD	5
54.	Bardzruni	16.06.11 11.20	RPK	24
55.	Bardzruni	16.06.11 11.20	PK	30
56.	Bardzruni	16.06.11 22.40	PK	20
57.	Bardzruni	16.06.11 22.40	SVD	5
58.	Chinari	19.06.11 23.30	AK	6

			Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
No.	*Direction*	*Date/time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
59.	Chinari	19.06.11 23.30	AK	3
60.	Chinari	19.06.11 23.30	AK	7
61.	Voskevan	20.06.11 19.20	AK	5
62.	Eraskh	20.06.11 16.25	AK	1
63.	Bardzruni	20.06.11 15.30	AK	4
64.	Mehrab	21.06.11 10.00	PK	40
65.	Barekamavan	22.06.11 02.20	PK	50
66.	Barekamavan	22.06.11 02.20	AK	50
67.	Khndzorut	21.06.11 21.20	AK	4
68.	Berdavan	22.06.11 19.25	AK	6
69.	Berdavan	22.06.11 22.30	AK	20
70.	Vazashen	25.06.11 00.30	AK	10
71.	Berqaber	25.06.11 13.20	SVD	2
72.	Berqaber	25.06.11 13.20	PK	4
73.	Berqaber	25.06.11 13.20	SVD	1
74.	Vazashen	25.06.11 16.20	AK	3
75.	Vazashen	25.06.11 16.20	AK	10
76.	Vazashen	26.06.11 22.20	SVD	3
77.	Aygepar	28.06.11 00.05	AK	1
78.	Chinari	29.06.11 01.10	AK	70

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 1 June 2011 to 1 July 2011:

Number of violations: 78

Shots: about 1,328

PK: (439), RPK: (30), SVD: (69), sniper weapon 12.7 mm: (11), machine gun 12.7 mm: (44), AK: (849).

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Nagorno Karabakh from 1 June 2011 to 1 July 2011:

Number of violations: 987

Shots: about 4,756

PK: (881), RPK: (5), SVD: (451), machine gun 12.7 mm: (15), sniper weapon 12.7 mm: (11), UTYOS-12.7 mm: (20), AK: (3373).

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Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Letter dated 7 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 15 March 2011 addressed to you (A/65/786-S/2011/145), I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 1 March to 31 May 2011, as follows.

On 1 March 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 2 March 2011, one C-130, one CN-235, one Cessna and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 5 March 2011, one Cessna Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 15 March 2011, one F-16, one CN-235 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 16 March 2011, two F-16, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 17 March 2011, two F-16 and one Cessna Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 18 March 2011, three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

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On 22 March 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 23 March 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 24 March 2011, four F-4 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 29 March 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 31 March 2011, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 1 April 2011, one CN-235, one C-130 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 3 April 2011, one CN-235, one C-130 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 5 April 2011, two F-16 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 7 April 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 9 April 2011, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 11 April 2011, two RF-4 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 12 April 2011, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 13 April 2011, one B-200, three Cougar and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 15 April 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 18 April 2011, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 19 April 2011, three CN-235, eight F-16 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 20 April 2011, one C-160 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 21, 22 and 23 April 2011, two CN-235 and six Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eight times.

On 26 April 2011, one B-200, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 29 and 30 April 2011, two F-16, two CN-235 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 2 May 2011, three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 4 May 2011, two C-160 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 5 May 2011, two F-4, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 6 May 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 10 May 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 11 and 12 May 2011, one B-200, one C-160 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 12 May 2011, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 13 and 15 May 2011, one B-200, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 17 May 2011, one GLF-5 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 18 May 2011, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 20 May 2011, two F-16 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 23 May 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 24 May 2011, two F-16, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 25 May 2011, two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 26 May 2011, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 27, 28 and 29 May 2011, one CN-235 and three C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 31 May 2011, one CN-235, two F-16 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the continuing violations by Turkey of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and call for their immediate cessation.

These systematic abuses by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus clearly violate international law and air traffic regulations and seriously threaten the safety of international aviation in the broader region. Such actions are particularly counterproductive in the present period of ongoing negotiations in search of a just, lasting and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

I call upon the Turkish Government to abide by the Charter of the United Nations and its international obligations and to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. Rather than pursuing this decidedly provocative path, Turkey should heed the call of the international community and act in a constructive spirit to create the necessary conditions for reaching a viable solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the agreed basis for such a solution, endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Minas A. **Hadjimichael**

United Nations S/2011/425

Security Council

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Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nigeria, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, 1379 (2001) of 20 November 2001, 1460 (2003) of 30 January 2003, 1539 (2004) of 22 April 2004, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, and 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, and all relevant Statements of its President, which contribute to a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict;

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children;

Calling on all parties to armed conflicts to comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law for the protection of children in armed conflict, including those contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of Children in armed conflict, as well as the Geneva Conventions of 12th August 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977;

Acknowledging that the implementation of its resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) has generated progress, resulting in the release and reintegration of children into their families and communities, and in a more systematic dialogue with the United Nations country-level task force and parties to the armed conflict on the implementation on time-bound action plans, while remaining deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the ground in some situations of concern where parties to conflict continue to violate with impunity the relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict;

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Stressing the primary role of Governments in providing protection and relief to all children affected by armed conflict, and reiterating that all actions undertaken by United Nations entities within the framework of the monitoring and reporting mechanism must be designed to support and supplement, as appropriate, the protection and rehabilitation roles of national Governments;

Convinced that the protection of children in armed conflict should be an important aspect of any comprehensive strategy to resolve conflict;

Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children;

Stressing the need for alleged perpetrators of crimes against children in situations of armed conflict to be brought to justice through national justice systems and, where applicable, international justice mechanisms and mixed criminal courts and tribunals in order to end impunity;

Noting also relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 May 2011 (A/65/820-S/2011/250) and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations which are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations;

Expressing deep concern about attacks as well as threats of attacks in contravention of applicable international law against schools and/or hospitals, and protected persons in relation to them as well as the closure of schools and hospitals in situations of armed conflict as a result of attacks and threats of attacks, and calling upon all parties to armed conflict to immediately cease such attacks and threats;

Recalling the provisions of the resolution of the General Assembly on "The right to education in emergency situations" (A/RES/64/290) related to children in armed conflict;

Noting that Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes the right of the child to education and sets forth obligations for State parties to the Convention, with a view to progressively achieving this right on the basis of equal opportunity;

1. Strongly *condemns* all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict, as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools or hospitals and denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict and all other violations of international law committed against children in situations of armed conflict;

2. *Reaffirms* that the monitoring and reporting mechanism will continue to be implemented in situations listed in annex I and annex II ("the annexes") to the reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, in line with the principles set out in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1612 (2005), and that its

establishment and implementation shall not prejudge or imply a decision by the Security Council as to whether or not to include a situation on its agenda;

3. *Recalls* paragraph 16 of its resolution 1379 (2001) and requests the Secretary-General to also include in the annexes to his reports on children and armed conflict those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law;

(a) in recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals;

(b) in recurrent attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals in situations of armed conflict, bearing in mind all other violations and abuses committed against children, and notes that the present paragraph will apply to situations in accordance with the conditions set out in paragraph 16 of its resolution 1379 (2001);

4. *Urges* parties to armed conflict to refrain from actions that impede children's access to education and to health services and requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report, inter alia, on the military use of schools and hospitals in contravention of international humanitarian law, as well as on attacks against, and/or kidnapping of teachers and medical personnel;

5. *Invites* the Secretary General, through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to exchange appropriate information and maintain interaction from the earliest opportunity with the governments concerned regarding violations and abuses committed against children by parties which may be included in the annexes to his periodic report;

6. While *noting* that some parties to armed conflict have responded to its call upon them to prepare and implement concrete time-bound action plans to halt recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law;

(a) *Reiterates* its call on parties to armed conflict listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict that have not already done so to prepare and implement, without further delay, action plans to halt recruitment and use of children and killing and maiming of children, in violation of applicable international law, as well as rape and other sexual violence against children;

(b) *Calls upon* those parties that have existing action plans and have since been listed for multiple violations to prepare and implement separate action plans, as appropriate, to halt the killing and maiming of children, recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals, recurrent attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals, in violation of applicable international law, as well as rape and other sexual violence against children;

(c) *Calls upon* those parties listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict that commit, in contravention of applicable international law, recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals, recurrent attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals, in situations of armed conflict, to prepare without delay, concrete time-bound action plans to halt those violations and abuses;

(d) Further *calls upon* all parties listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict, to address all other violations and

abuses committed against children and undertake specific commitments and measures in this regard;

(e) *Urges* those parties listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict to implement the provisions contained in this paragraph in close cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the United Nations country-level task forces on monitoring and reporting;

7. In this context, *encourages* Member States to devise ways, in close consultations with the United Nations country-level task force on monitoring and reporting and United Nations country teams, to facilitate the development and implementation of time-bound actions plans, and the review and monitoring by the United Nations country level task force of obligations and commitments relating to the protection of children and armed conflict;

8. *Invites* the United Nations country-level task force on monitoring and reporting to consider including in its reports the relevant information provided by the government concerned and to ensure that information collected and communicated by the mechanism is accurate, objective, reliable, and verifiable;

9. *Reiterates* its determination to ensure respect for its resolutions on children and armed conflict, and in this regard:

(a) *Welcomes* the sustained activity and recommendations of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict as called for in paragraph 8 of its resolution 1612 (2005), and invites it to continue reporting regularly to the Security Council;

(b) *Expresses* deep concern that certain parties persist in committing violations and abuses against children and expresses its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators, taking into account the relevant provisions of its resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009);

(c) *Requests* enhanced communication between the Working Group and relevant Security Council Sanctions Committees, including through the exchange of pertinent information on violation and abuses committed against children in armed conflict;

(d) *Encourages* its relevant Sanctions Committees to continue to invite the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for children and armed conflict to brief them on specific information pertaining to her mandate that would be relevant to the work of the committees, and encourages the Sanctions Committees to bear in mind the relevant recommendations of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict and *encourages* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to share specific information contained in the Secretary-General's reports with relevant Sanctions Committees expert groups;

(e) *Expresses* its intention, when establishing, modifying or renewing the mandate of relevant Sanctions regimes, to consider including provisions pertaining to parties to armed conflict that engage in activities in violation of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict;

10. *Encourages* Members States that wish to do so to continue to communicate relevant information to the Security Council on the implementation of its resolutions on children and armed conflict;

11. *Calls upon* Member States concerned to take decisive and immediate action against persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, and further calls upon them to bring to justice those responsible for such violations that are prohibited under applicable international law, including with regard to recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, attacks on schools and/or hospitals, attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals through national justice systems, and where applicable, international justice mechanisms and mixed criminal courts and tribunals, with a view to ending impunity for those committing crimes against children;

12. *Stresses* the responsibility of the United Nations country-level task forces on monitoring and reporting and United Nations country teams, consistent with their respective mandates, to ensure effective follow-up to Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict, to monitor and report progress to the Secretary-General in close cooperation with his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and ensure a coordinated response to issues related to children and armed conflict;

13. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that, in all his reports on country-specific situations, the matter of children and armed conflict is included as a specific aspect of the report, and expresses its intention to give its full attention to the information provided therein, including the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and of the recommendations of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, when dealing with those situations on its agenda;

14. *Reaffirms* its decision to continue to include specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of all relevant United Nations peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions, encourages deployment of Child Protection Advisers to such missions and calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that such advisers are recruited and deployed in line with the Council's relevant country specific resolutions and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) Policy Directive on Mainstreaming the Protection Rights and Wellbeing of Children by Armed Conflict;

15. *Requests* Member States, United Nations peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions and United Nations country teams, within their respective mandates and in close cooperation with the Governments of the countries concerned, to establish appropriate strategies and coordination mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation on child protection concerns, in particular on cross-border issues, bearing in mind relevant conclusions by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and paragraph 2 (d) of its resolution 1612 (2005);

16. *Welcoming* the progress achieved by the Country Task Forces on Monitoring and Reporting and stressing that a strengthened monitoring and reporting mechanism with adequate capacities is necessary to ensure an adequate follow up on the Secretary General's recommendations and on the conclusions of the Working Group of Children and Armed Conflict, in accordance with its resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009);

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures including, where applicable, to bring the monitoring and reporting mechanism to its full capacity, to allow for prompt advocacy and effective response to all violations and abuses committed against children and to ensure that information collected and communicated by the mechanism is accurate, objective, reliable and verifiable;

18. *Stresses* that effective disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes for children, building on best practices identified by UNICEF and other relevant child protection actors, including the International Labour Organization, are crucial for the well-being of all children who, in contravention of applicable international law, have been recruited or used by armed forces and groups, are a critical factor for durable peace and security, and urges national Governments and donors to ensure that these community-based programmes receive timely, sustained and adequate resources and funding;

19. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations entities, including the Peacebuilding Commission and other parties concerned to ensure that the protection, rights, well-being and empowerment of children affected by armed conflict are integrated into all peace processes and that post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, programmes and strategies prioritize issues concerning children affected by armed conflict;

20. *Invites* the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict to brief the Security Council on the modalities of the inclusion of parties into the annexes of the periodic report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, enabling an exchange of views;

21. *Directs* its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, with the support of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, to consider, within one year, a broad range of options for increasing pressure on persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by June 2012 on the implementation of its resolutions and presidential statements on children and armed conflict, including the present resolution, which would include, inter alia:

(a) Annexed lists of parties in situations of armed conflict on the agenda of the Security Council or in other situations, in accordance with paragraph 19 (a) of resolution 1882 (2009) and paragraph 3 of the present resolution;

(b) Information on measures undertaken by parties listed in the annexes to end all violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict;

(c) Information on progress made in the implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in its resolution 1612 (2005);

(d) Information on the criteria and procedures used for listing and de-listing parties to armed conflict in the annexes of his periodic reports, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the present resolution, bearing in mind the views expressed by all the members of the Working Group during informal briefings to be held before the end of 2011;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

United Nations A/65/892–S/2011/426

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 23 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of May 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as an official document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-41033 (E) 120711 150711

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Annex to the identical letters dated 23 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 May 2011	1000	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol from position *ghayn*-66 (south of Aytarun) observed Lebanese territory and pointed in the direction thereof.
2 May 2011	1625	An explosion was heard inside the occupied Shab'a Farms opposite Birkat al-Naqqar.
	1725	As it was moving to position *shin*-46 (Fatimah Gate 5), members of an Israeli enemy patrol photographed the Lebanese Army 912th Company command post in Kafr Kila.
3 May 2011	1215	As it was moving from position *shin*-27 (Misgav Am) to the emplacement opposite the Lebanese Army Udaysah checkpoint, members of an Israeli enemy patrol consulted maps and pointed and looked through binoculars in the direction of Lebanese territory.
	1240	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol from position *shin*-27 (Misgav Am) consulted maps and pointed and looked through binoculars in the direction of Lebanese territory.
	1640	As it was moving from position *shin*-46 (Fatimah Gate 5) to position *shin*-35 (Fatimah Gate 4), members of an Israeli enemy patrol photographed the Lebanese Army 912th Company command post in Kafr Kila.
	2030 2115	Israeli enemy personnel opposite the Fatimah Gate directed a searchlight from inside the orchards towards the Al Shit building inside Lebanese territory.
5 May 2011	0810	Explosions were heard inside the occupied Shab'a Farms and warning sirens were sounded.
	2250	From position *ghayn*-7 (Labbunah—Jabal al-Mishqaf 1), the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 15 minutes towards Lebanese territory.
7 May 2011	1030	An Israeli enemy tank at the Rumaysh Gate, pointed its cannon towards a Lebanese Army position at the barrier.
8 May 2011	1435 1700	An Israeli enemy tank stationed itself at position *ghayn*-20 (Dahirah Gate) and pointed its cannon towards the Lebanese Army Tall al-Ghaba'in position.

	1220 1230	As an Israeli enemy patrol was passing coordinate TP37 opposite the Lebanese Army Udaysah checkpoint, one of its members pointed his weapon in the direction of checkpoint personnel, and another observed those personnel with binoculars.
12 May 2011	0658	As they were moving from position *ghayn*-61 (Hadab) to position *ghayn*-63 (Saliha), two Israeli Merkava tanks pointed their cannons towards Lebanese territory.
	0935	As an Israeli enemy patrol was moving from position *shin*-27 (Misgav Am) towards the emplacement at the Lebanese Army Udaysah checkpoint, one of its personnel pointed his weapon in the direction of Lebanese territory.
	0945	On the road connecting position *zay*-18 (Jabal al-Rus) to position *zay*-19 (Birkat al-Naqqar), three Israeli enemy personnel with a Poclain excavator crossed the technical line and conducted excavations in the territory with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim.
	1000	Intermittent bursts of medium machine-gun fire and vehicle movement were heard inside the occupied Shab'a Farms in the area surrounding the Israeli enemy Ramta outpost (*zay*-16).
	1100	As an Israeli enemy patrol was moving from position *shin*-27 (Misgav Am) towards the gate opposite the Lebanese Army Udaysah checkpoint, one of its personnel pointed his weapon in the direction of the aforementioned checkpoint.
	1550	An Israeli enemy patrol stationed itself opposite position *zay*-6 (south of Abbasiyah), where for some five minutes one of its members pointed a 12.7 mm machine gun towards Lebanese Army personnel in front of the Abbasiyah position.
	1820	As an Israeli enemy patrol was passing opposite the Fatimah Gate, one of its members made vulgar gestures in the direction of a Lebanese Army soldier stationed in the vicinity of the Fatimah Gate garden.
13 May 2011	1905	At the Lebanese Army Aytit position (*kaf*-84), as a signaller was changing frequencies, he heard Hebrew being spoken on frequencies reserved for the Lebanese Army (*lam*-6).
	1100	At the barbed wire fence in Marun al-Ra's, the Israeli enemy opened fire in the direction of several Palestinians who were taking part in a Nakbah commemoration, killing 11 and injuring more than 120.
	1630	As an Israeli enemy patrol was passing opposite the Fatimah Gate, one of its members made vulgar gestures, loaded his weapon and pointed it towards a Lebanese Army soldier at the aforementioned gate.
	1655	A member of an Israeli enemy patrol made vulgar gestures at Lebanese Army personnel stationed at the Fatimah Gate.

17 May 2011	0200	As an Israeli enemy patrol was moving from position *shin*-32 (Fatimah Gate 1) to position *shin*-35 (Fatimah Gate 4), one of its members directed a projector beam towards Lebanese Army observers on the road that runs alongside the technical fence, and in the direction of a building under construction opposite the Fatimah Gate. They also addressed provocative language to one of the observers, saying: "Prove to me that you are a man". The patrol left at 0230 hours.
	1435	As an Israeli enemy patrol was moving from position *shin*- 27 (Misgav Am) towards the emplacement opposite the Lebanese Army Udaysah checkpoint, its members set up two surveillance cameras pointing in the direction of the Udaysah checkpoint and the Udaysah—Kafr Kila road.
	0940	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic to the effect that anyone with information about the Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon was guaranteed a reward of $10 million.
19 May 2011	1140	An Israeli enemy patrol set up surveillance cameras opposite the Lebanese Army Udaysah checkpoint. A member of the patrol loaded and then aimed a MAG machine gun mounted on a Hummer vehicle in the direction of personnel at the aforementioned checkpoint.
20 May 2011	2000	An Israeli enemy Merkava tank stationed itself at position *ghayn*-14 (east of Hanita 2) and pointed its cannon towards the Lebanese Army Lahlah position.
	0940 1055	An Israeli enemy excavator escorted by a Merkava tank reinforced the Fashkul outpost inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
24 May 2011	1200	Israeli enemy personnel used a winch to perform maintenance on the barbed wire fence on the perimeter of the Israeli enemy Ruwaysat al-Alam outpost in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	2235	As an Israeli enemy patrol was moving from position *ghayn*-21 (south of Dahirah Farm) to position *ghayn*-20 (Dahirah Gate), one of its members directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territory and the guard tower at the Lebanese Army Ghaba'in position.
26 May 2011	2020	The Israeli enemy fired a medium machine-gun from its positions *ghayn*-7 (Labbunah—Jabal al-Mishqaf 1) and *ghayn*-8 (Labbunah—Jabal al-Mishqaf 2). A round of unknown calibre exploded over the Lebanese Army Labbunah position.
29 May 2011	1200 2000	Two Israeli enemy winches engaged in fortification work in the area surrounding the Radar outpost inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	2030 2200	Several explosions were heard inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 May 2011	0425 0445	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for one minute and five seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
5 May 2011	0005	On two occasions, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds each time.
8 May 2011	0055 0345	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters. Also, from position *ghayn*-1 (Ra's al-Naqurah), the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards buoys Nos. 2 and 3.
12 May 2011	0205	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for one minute towards Lebanese territorial waters.
14 May 2011	2153	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
15 May 2011	0330	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for two minutes towards Lebanese territorial waters.
17 May 2011	2225	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 12 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
20 May 2011	0815	From its position *ghayn*-1 (Ra's al-Naqurah), the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2303	From its position *ghayn*-1 (Ra's al-Naqurah), the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
21 May 2011	0420	From its position *ghayn*-1 (Ra's al-Naqurah), the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 25 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2303	From its position *ghayn*-1 (Ra's al-Naqurah), the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 25 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
23 May 2011	0440	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards two Lebanese fishing boats inside Lebanese territorial waters.
	0510	An Israeli enemy military launch fired 10 flare shells in the direction of two Lebanese fishing boats inside Lebanese territorial waters.
	2210 2330	An Israeli enemy military launch fired 29 flare shells some 500 metres above Lebanese territorial waters.
28 May 2001	2350	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 15 seconds towards the Ra's al-Naqurah position.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 May 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0300 hours on 2 May.
	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2020 hours over Naqurah.
	1920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0755 hours on 2 May.
	2115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Juniyah and Sidon before leaving at 2315 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea off Juniyah, Sidon, Beirut and the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0755 hours on 2 May.
2 May 2011	1450	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2135 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1540	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Yarun.
	1642	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 0015 hours on 3 May.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving over Naqurah at 0615 hours on 3 May.
3 May 2011	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Beirut and the Bekaa before leaving at 2000 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1115	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over Rumaysh.

	1245	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, the Bekaa and the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 1015 hours on 4 May.
	1500	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1615 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 1100 hours on 4 May.
	2230	An Israeli enemy military helicopter violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the position of the Spanish contingent of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). It flew towards the Majidiyah area, and then towards the Israeli enemy position at Fashkul inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
5 May 2011	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the South, the Western Bekaa and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0640 hours on 6 May.
	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the South, the Western Bekaa and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving over Naqurah at 0645 hours on 6 May.
6 May 2011	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the South, the Western Bekaa and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah.
	0905	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tripoli. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1000 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0905	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1045 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
7 May 2011	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2135 hours over Rumaysh.
	1117	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2304 hours.
8 May 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1830 hours over Naqurah.

	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Naqurah.
	2024	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2044 hours.
9 May 2011	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0400 hours on 10 May.
	0740	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1235 hours over Kafr Kila.
10 May 2011	0400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq, Baalbek, Zahle, Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1805 hours over Naqurah.
	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 2110 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2205 hours.
11 May 2011	0555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 2125 hours over Rumaysh.
	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving over Rumaysh at 0035 hours on 12 May.
	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1505	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions Lebanon before leaving at 1645 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
12 May 2011	0736	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1912 hours.

	0930	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0935 hours.
	2030 2100	Israeli enemy warplanes and helicopters violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	2125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2140 hours.
15 May 2011	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 2350 hours over Rumaysh.
	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1000 hours over Kafr Kila.
	1300 1310	Israeli enemy warplanes and helicopters violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
16 May 2011	0635	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1037 hours.
	0910	Ten Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0950 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0910	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0952	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1119 hours.
	1240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 2135 hours over Rumaysh.
	1850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over regions of the South, the Shuf and Beirut before leaving at 2345 hours over Naqurah.
	2255	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the Shuf before leaving at 2345 hours over Naqurah.
17 May 2011	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 0850 hours over Naqurah.
18 May 2011	1150	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1151 hours

	1348	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1633 hours.
	1610	An enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1645 hours over Rumaysh.
19 May 2011	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1410 hours over Rumaysh.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 0315 hours on 20 May.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over regions of the South and Beirut before leaving over Rumaysh at 0315 hours on 20 May.
	1450	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the Kafr Shuba—Shab'a area before leaving at 1500 hours.
20 May 2011	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1240 hours over Kafr Kila.
	1352	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2130 hours.
	1617	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah.
21 May 2011	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1920 hours over Naqurah.
	2103	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
22 May 2011	0607	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1300 hours.
	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over regions of the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving 1820 hours over Naqurah.
	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, the Western Bekaa and Beirut before leaving at 2215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0855	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1305 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over regions of the Bekaa before leaving at 1305 hours over Kafr Kila.
	1045	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over Rumaysh.
	2345	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over regions of the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0130 hours on 23 May.
23 May 2011	0030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1501 hours.
	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 1020 hours over Naqurah.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1635 hours over Rumaysh.
	1055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. If circled over Hirmil, Zahle, the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0540 hours on 24 May.
	2300 2335	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and released decoy flares over the sea off the village of Sarafand.
24 May 2011	0010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2110 hours over Naqurah.
	1005	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1135 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over regions of the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Rumaysh.
	2230	Two Israeli enemy helicopters violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the open sea between Saksakiyah and Abu al-Aswad and released 24 decoy flares before leaving at 2315 hours.
25 May 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0650 hours on 26 May.

	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1400 hours over Kafr Kila.
	2000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Beirut and Tyre before leaving at 2330 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
26 May 2011	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 1520 hours over Rumaysh.
	1105	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1750 hours over Naqurah.
	1650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over regions of the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 2050 hours over Naqurah.
	1915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 1010 hours on 27 May.
27 May 2011	0000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours.
	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Rumaysh.
28 May 2011	0025	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0052 hours.
	0105	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0131 hours.
	0414	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0415 hours.
	1058	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1315 hours.
	1352	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1408 hours.
	1442	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1454 hours.
	2025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Damur and Naqurah before leaving at 2110 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

29 May 2011	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1635 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1404	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1755 hours.
	1420	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over regions of the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1815 hours over Yarun.
30 May 2011	0653	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1405 hours.
	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0227 hours on 31 May.
	0933	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over at 1130 hours over Naqurah.
	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving over at 1945 hours over Naqurah.
	1833	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2103 hours.
	2245	Two Israeli enemy helicopters violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. In the town of Ghajar, calls for a curfew were heard over loudspeakers.
31 May 2011	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1118	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1755 hours.

United Nations S/2011/427

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 July 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 14 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the pleasure to write to you, in your capacity as President of the Security Council for the month of July, regarding the inclusion in the provisional programme of work of the Security Council of an open debate entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security: the impact of climate change", which has been scheduled for Wednesday, 20 July 2011.

The Movement notes that this is not the first time that the Security Council has addressed climate change. I would like to recall in this regard the letter dated 12 April 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/203), and reiterate the views and concerns expressed by the Movement in this respect.

I would like also to recall General Assembly resolution 63/281 regarding climate change and its possible security implications, which recognizes the respective responsibilities of the principal organs of the United Nations, including the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security conferred upon the Security Council, and the responsibility for sustainable development issues, including climate change, conferred upon the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. It was reaffirmed in this resolution and in the Final Document of the Sixteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement in Bali, dated 27 May 2011, that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the key instrument and the central multilateral framework to address climate change.

In this context, I would like to express the deep concerns of the Movement regarding the continued and increasing encroachment by the Security Council on the functions and powers of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other organs in addressing issues that traditionally fall within the competence of the latter organs. It is also relevant to note that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the appropriate forum for considering risks associated with and actions to address climate change, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Convention.

The Non-Aligned Movement stresses that the Security Council must fully observe all the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and all General

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Assembly resolutions that clarify its relationship with the Assembly and other principal organs. The Movement also stresses that close cooperation and coordination among all principal organs are indispensable to enable the United Nations to remain relevant and capable of meeting existing, new and emerging threats and challenges.

The Movement acknowledges the challenges that developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa, are facing as a result of the impacts of climate change and the enormous pressure these impacts are putting on their national capacities and institutions.

The Non-Aligned Movement stresses that the decision by the Council to hold this debate does not create a precedent and should not result in any form of outcome that undermines the authority or mandate of the relevant bodies, processes and instruments that already address climate change.

I would like to request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Maged A. **Abdelaziz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2011/428

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 July 2011
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 13 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I transmit to you herewith a letter from His Excellency Sheikh Mohammad Al-Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, concerning the latest developments regarding Iraq's outstanding obligations pursuant to the Security Council resolutions relevant to the item on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, which were adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex issued as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Mansour Ayyad SH A **Alotaibi**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 13 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

We should like to draw your attention to the latest developments concerning Iraq's outstanding obligations pursuant to Security Council resolutions relevant to the item on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, which were adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, and in particular resolutions 687 (1991), 833 (1993), 1284 (1999), and 1956 (2010).

In that connection, we should like to state the following.

The issues of the prisoners and the return of property and the national archive

The State of Kuwait highly values the constructive cooperation shown by the Government of Iraq to resolve this humanitarian issue within the framework of the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, with a view to uncovering the fate of missing Kuwaitis and nationals of third States.

That cooperation made it possible to identify the remains of 236 out of 605 missing persons. However, since 2004, no progress has been made in discovering the fate of the remaining missing persons. We hope that cooperation will continue and intensify in the coming phase in order to implement the workplans and programmes to be determined by the relevant parties through the Technical Subcommittee.

The State of Kuwait welcomes the decision taken by the Security Council in informal consultations held on 22 June 2011 to extend the mandate of the High-level Coordinator, Ambassador Gennady Tarasov, to follow up the issue of missing persons and the issue of Kuwaiti property and the national archive, which has not seen any notable progress.

The State of Kuwait supports the continuation of the mandate of the High-level Coordinator in order to ensure implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1284 (1999). The State of Kuwait welcomes the press release issued by the Council on 22 June 2011, which urges the Government of Iraq to establish an inter-ministerial committee to follow the issue of the Kuwaiti national archives and other property, and to submit reports on the activities of that committee.

Maintenance of border markers

In accordance with Security Council resolution 833 (1993), the United Nations made the necessary arrangements to enact the Iraq-Kuwait boundary maintenance project. The first and second phases of the project, which consisted of preparations and planning, were completed over four years ago. However, the third and final phase, which consists of actual implementation of the project, has not been addressed. The United Nations has thus far been unable to continue fulfilling its functions for the following reasons.

- Iraq has not implemented the recommendations of the United Nations technical team, which visited the border area in February 2006 and requested that Iraq should remove all encroachments and obstacles on the borders, including those impeding visibility between the border markers.

Since January 2010, the United Nations Secretariat has written to Iraq on several occasions, most recently in May 2011, requesting that it should pay its remaining share of the project costs, in the amount of $600,000, and determine a start date for the final phase of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary maintenance project. However, despite repeated calls from the Secretary-General, Iraq has not responded to any of those letters and the project remains suspended. Two meetings between Kuwait and Iraq have taken place under the auspices of the United Nations, the first in New York in June 2007 and the second in Kuwait in October 2008. We hope that the United Nations will call for a third meeting of experts from Kuwait and Iraq with a view to resuming implementation of the project and informing the Security Council of developments.

The issue of compensation

Iraq continues to fulfil the obligations contained in the relevant Security Council resolutions with regard to compensation for those affected by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990. In accordance with those resolutions, a percentage of the proceeds from export sales of petroleum has been deducted and deposited in the Compensation Fund. That percentage has been reduced several times, most recently to 5 per cent in accordance with Security Council resolution 1483 (2003). Subsequent Security Council resolutions have reaffirmed that that percentage should continue to be deducted. Most recently, resolution 1956, paragraph 3 provided that 5 per cent of the value of any non-monetary payments of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas made to service providers should be deposited in the Compensation Fund.

In 2008, the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission, called on Kuwait and Iraq to hold consultations under the auspices of the United Nations on the unpaid compensation balance. In implementation of that decision, a first round of consultations was held in May 2009 in Amman, Jordan. On its completion, an agreement was reached between the two sides to hold another round of discussions to examine the best way forward taking into consideration the interests of both countries. To date, Iraq has not responded to repeated letters from the Secretariat of the Compensations Commission regarding the convening of a second round.

We wish to emphasize our genuine desire to improve bilateral relations serving the interests of both countries and peoples and to consolidate neighbourly relations. We are confident that Iraq's implementation of its international obligations under the auspices of the United Nations, and its affirmation of its respect for and implementation of resolution 833 (1993), would constitute an important step in building confidence-building between the two countries, leading to a strong relationship based on respect for international law and the principle of non-interference in internal affairs.

In conclusion, we should like to reiterate that the State of Kuwait is fully prepared to provide Iraq with the necessary support and assistance in order to accelerate implementation of its remaining obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Al-Sabah Al-Salem **Al-Sabah**
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

United Nations A/65/906–S/2011/429

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 July 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

Letter dated 14 July 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of June 2011 (see annex). During this period the armed forces of Armenia violated the ceasefire 55 times from their positions located both in the territory of Armenia and in the occupied areas of Azerbaijan. As a result, one Azerbaijani civilian was killed and one serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was seriously wounded.

The above-mentioned period and the following month were also marked by an unprecedented increase in bellicose rhetoric by the high-ranking officials of Armenia. Among others, the statements of the President of Armenia, Serzh Sargsyan, at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 22 June 2011 (available from http://www.president.am/events/statements/eng/?id=91), made at the press conference during the official visit to Ukraine (available from http://www.president.am/events/press/eng/?id=70) and at the First Army Conference of Young Officers on 9 July 2011 (available from http://www.president.am/events/visits/eng/?visits=2&id=288), represent the most cynical examples of blatant misinterpretation and distortion of the root causes, course and consequences of the war unleashed by Armenia against Azerbaijan.

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It should be particularly noted that the above-mentioned statements were made against the background of the 24 June meeting in Kazan between the Presidents of Azerbaijan and Armenia, hosted by the President of the Russian Federation, and the confirmation by the sides as a result of the meeting that they would continue to seek a negotiated settlement. A sudden emotional outburst by the President of Armenia on the eve of and immediately after the discussions in Kazan made it clear that the officials in Yerevan continue to remain under the disastrous influence of illusions.

The Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan strongly protests against provocative actions and statements of the Armenian side, finds the aggressor's insolent behaviour as obvious manifestation of impunity for its crimes and considers the defiant rhetoric of the Armenian leadership as having the sole purpose of discrediting the ongoing conflict settlement process, misleading the international community and drawing its own public's attention away from the country's aggravating internal problems.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Tofig **Musayev**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the letter dated 14 July 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violation of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia[a] for the month of June 2011

Date	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damage*
1 June	01.00-01.20 05.25-05.35	Occupied areas outside Chayli and Giziloba villages, Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.15-01.20	Occupied area outside Gorgan village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.20-01.35 02.10-02.30	Occupied areas outside Sarijali and Yusifjanli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
2 June	00.20-01.40	Berdavan village, Noyanberyan region, Armenia	Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.10-21.43	Occupied areas outside Gorgan and unknown heights, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas		—
3 June	16.45-16.55	Occupied area outside Garagadjli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	A civilian, Elmar Priryev, was shot to death
5 June	17.35-17.50	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk region, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
6 June	01.00-01.15 01.30-01.40	Occupied areas outside Javahirli and Garagashli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
7 June	00.35-00.45	Occupied area outside Garagashli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.30-21.45	Occupied area outside Chayli village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
9 June	00.10-00.30 00.35-00.40	Occupied areas outside Garagashli and Kangarli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
10 June	00.20-01.40	Occupied area outside Shikhlar village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

[a] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

Date	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damage*
	01.30-01.45	Occupied area outside Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.25-10.30	Occupied unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.10-23.50	Occupied areas outside Garagashli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	
12 June	21.05-21.10 23.50-23.55	Occupied areas outside Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages and Horadiz city, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
13 June	00.44-00.50 01.45-01.50 05.45-05.50	Occupied areas outside Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages and Horadiz city, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.30-01.38	Occupied area outside Goyarkh village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.15-22.20	Occupied unknown heights, Noyanberyan region Armenia	Unknown heights, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
15 June	13.25-13.55	Unknown heights, Goygol district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	11.30-11.35	Occupied areas outside Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
16 June	01.30-01.35	Occupied areas outside Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.10-01.25 01.40-01.55	Occupied area outside Goyarkh village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
17 June	17.20-17.22 22.45-22.55	Occupied areas outside Javahirli and Garagashli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.45-21.00	Occupied unknown heights, Goygol district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.45-23.50 23.55-00.55	Occupied areas outside Ashagi Seyidahamdli and Garakhanbayli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damage*
18 June	00.50-01.10 02.20-02.30 02.45-03.00	Occupied area outside Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.20-01.35	Vozashen and Aygovit villages, Ijevan region, Armenia	Unknown heights and Bala Jafarli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
20 June	00.30-00.40	Occupied area outside Gorgan village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	00.00-00.15	Occupied area outside Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.40-02.00	Occupied areas outside Javahirli and Garagashli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.45-15.20 18.40-19.25	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk region, Azerbaijan	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	19.30-19.35	Occupied area outside Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
21 June	05.10-05.45	Occupied area outside Marzli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Imanov Yusif, was seriously wounded
22 June	19.40-19.45	Berbaker villages, Ijevan region, Armenia	Gizilhajili village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.20-20.25	Berdavan village, Noyanberyan region, Armenia	Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.10-21.20	Occupied area outside Tapgaragoyunlu village, Gornaboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.50-00.00	Occupied area outside Garakhanbayli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damage*
23 June	05.20-05.30	Occupied area outside Giziloba village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
24 June	00.10-00.40	Occupied unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
25 June	05.10-05.55	Occupied unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
29 June	03:05-03:15	Occupied area outside Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

United Nations S/2011/430

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 July 2011

Original: English

Identical letters dated 14 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to draw your attention to a disturbing increase in the firing of rockets and mortars at Israel from the Gaza Strip over the course of the past month — and the past week in particular.

Since 16 June 2011, terrorists in Gaza have launched more than 15 rockets and mortars into Southern Israel, including six attacks in the past five days. Two rockets landed near Kibbutz Zikum on 9 July 2011, causing a fire. On 12 July 2011, two rockets were launched into Southern Israel, one of which exploded in the middle of a civilian neighbourhood and damaged a home. Just yesterday, a rocket exploded near the major Israeli city of Be'er-Sheba, where more than 200,000 people live.

These attacks are deliberately targeted at Israeli civilians — and continue to represent a serious danger to the population. It is only by coincidence that the recent barrage of rocket and mortar fire has not resulted in civilian casualties. Israel holds the Hamas terrorist organization — which remains in de facto control of the Gaza Strip — fully responsible for all attacks emanating from the area that it controls. In response to these attacks, Israel has exercised and will continue to exercise its right to self-defence, as appropriate, and will take all necessary measures to protect its citizens.

These attacks constitute a clear violation of international law and must be addressed with the utmost seriousness. The persistence of rocket fire from Gaza is no accident. It should serve as a clear reminder that calm in Gaza is far from certain — and that Hamas is far from changing its ways. Israel expects the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the international community to condemn all of these attacks in very clear terms and send a firm message to Hamas and its patrons, which seek to escalate conflict in our region.

These attacks also highlight the serious consequences that result from the illegal smuggling of arms into the Gaza Strip — an integral part of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) that does not receive the attention that it deserves from the international community.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-41662 (E) 180711

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United Nations S/2011/431

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 July 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 14 July 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 307 (1971), by which the Council decided that the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) should monitor the ceasefire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The countries which currently provide observers are Chile, Croatia, Finland, Italy, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Uruguay.

The Secretariat was notified by the Government of Italy, in early March 2011, that it intended to reduce its contribution of military observers starting in the second semester of 2011. Having completed the necessary consultations, I propose that Thailand be added to the list of contributors to UNMOGIP.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-41905 (E) 180711

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United Nations S/2011/432

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 July 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2011 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 July 2011 (S/2011/431) concerning your proposal to add Thailand to the list of contributors to the mission of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Peter **Wittig**
President of the Security Council

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